## <u>SB 5604</u> - H AMD **0178 ADOPTED 4-12-01**

By Representative Conway

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following: **Sec. 1.** RCW 66.44.290 and 1965 c 49 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) Every person under the age of twenty-one years who purchases or attempts to purchase liquor shall be guilty of a violation of this title. This section does not apply to persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years who are participating in a controlled purchase program authorized by the liquor control board under rules adopted by the board. Violations occurring under a private, controlled purchase program authorized by the liquor control board may not be used for criminal or administrative prosecution.
- (2) An employer who conducts an in-house controlled purchase program authorized under this section shall provide his or her employees a written description of the employer's in-house controlled purchase program. The written description must include notice of actions an employer may take as a consequence of an employee's failure to comply with company policies regarding the sale of alcohol during an in-house controlled purchase.
- (3) An in-house controlled purchase program authorized under this section shall be for the purposes of employee training and employer self-compliance checks. An employer may not terminate an employee solely for a first-time failure to comply with company policies regarding the sale of alcohol during an in-house controlled purchase program authorized under this section.—

EFFECT: The Liquor Control Board may authorize licensees to conduct in-house self-compliance checks using persons between the ages of 18 and 21 years. The board will not use violations during a controlled purchase using persons between the ages of 18 and 21 years for criminal or administrative prosecution. An employer must provide employees written notice describing his/her in-house controlled purchase program using persons between the ages of 18 and 21 years. Notice must include the consequences of an employee's failure to comply with company policy on the sale of alcohol. An employer may not fire an employee solely for a first-time failure to comply with company policy during a controlled

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